



# Arctic Climate Change

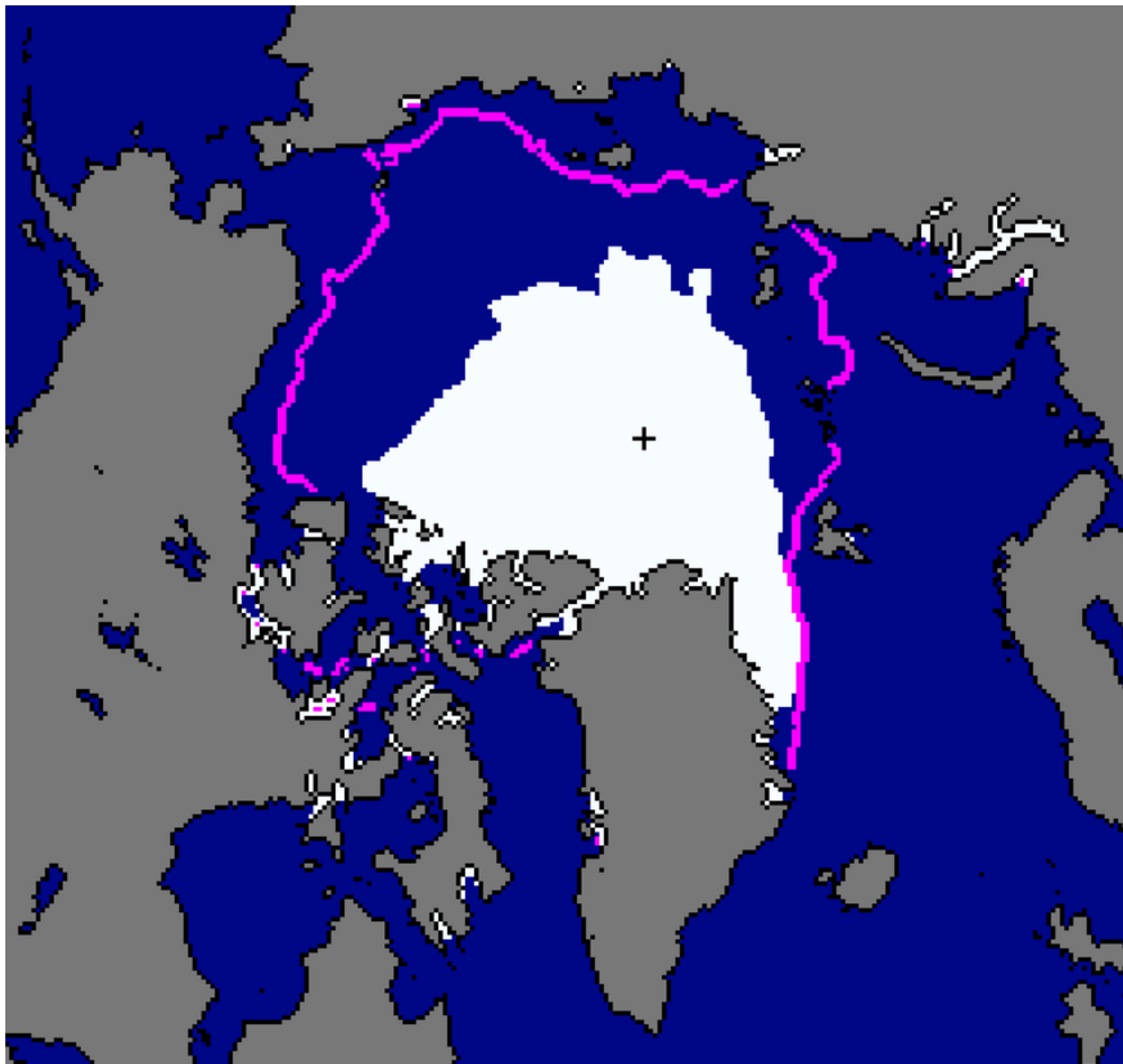
## James Overland

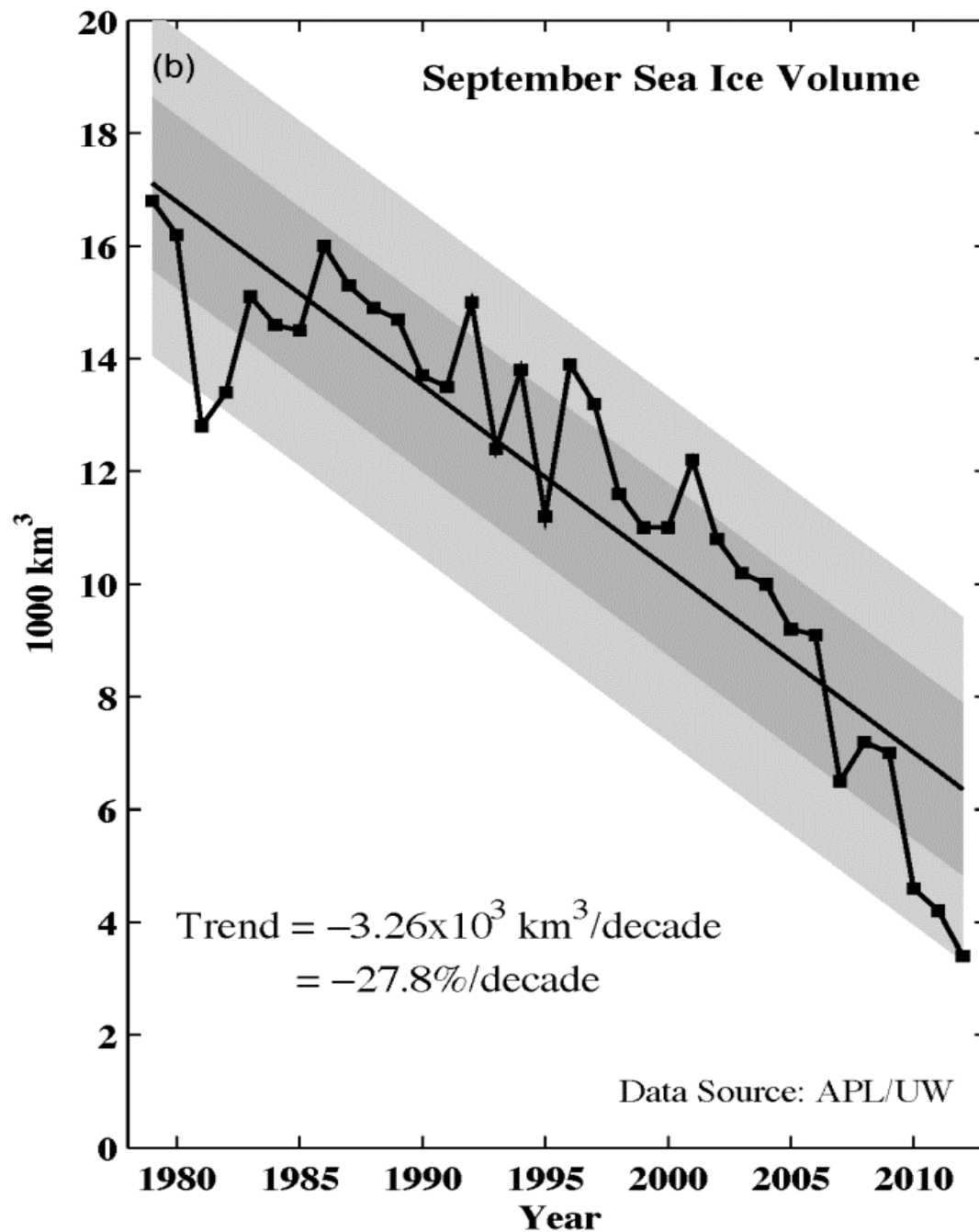
NOAA/Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory

Chukchi Sea  
September 30, 2009

# SEA ICE SEPTEMBER 2012

~50 % Extent loss from climatology





**$\frac{3}{4}$  Loss in Sea Ice Volume  
Since the 1980s**

Sea Ice Reanalysis  
recently verified by satellite  
thickness estimates

[Overland et al GRL 2013](#)

[Schweiger et al. 2011,](#)

Maslowski et al. 2012

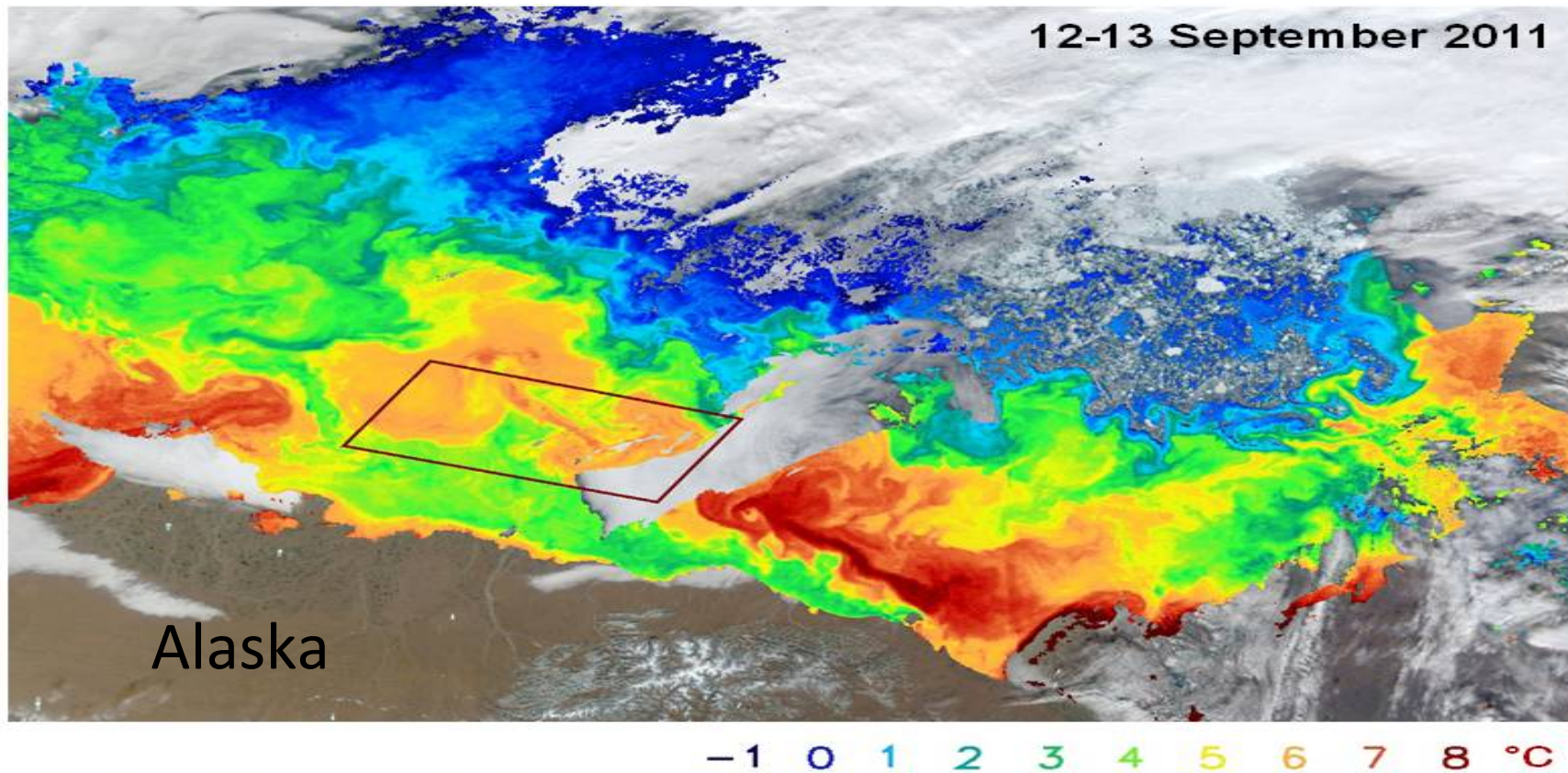
Laxon et al. 2013

Wadhams, 2012



# 250 Miles of Open Water North of Alaska

a

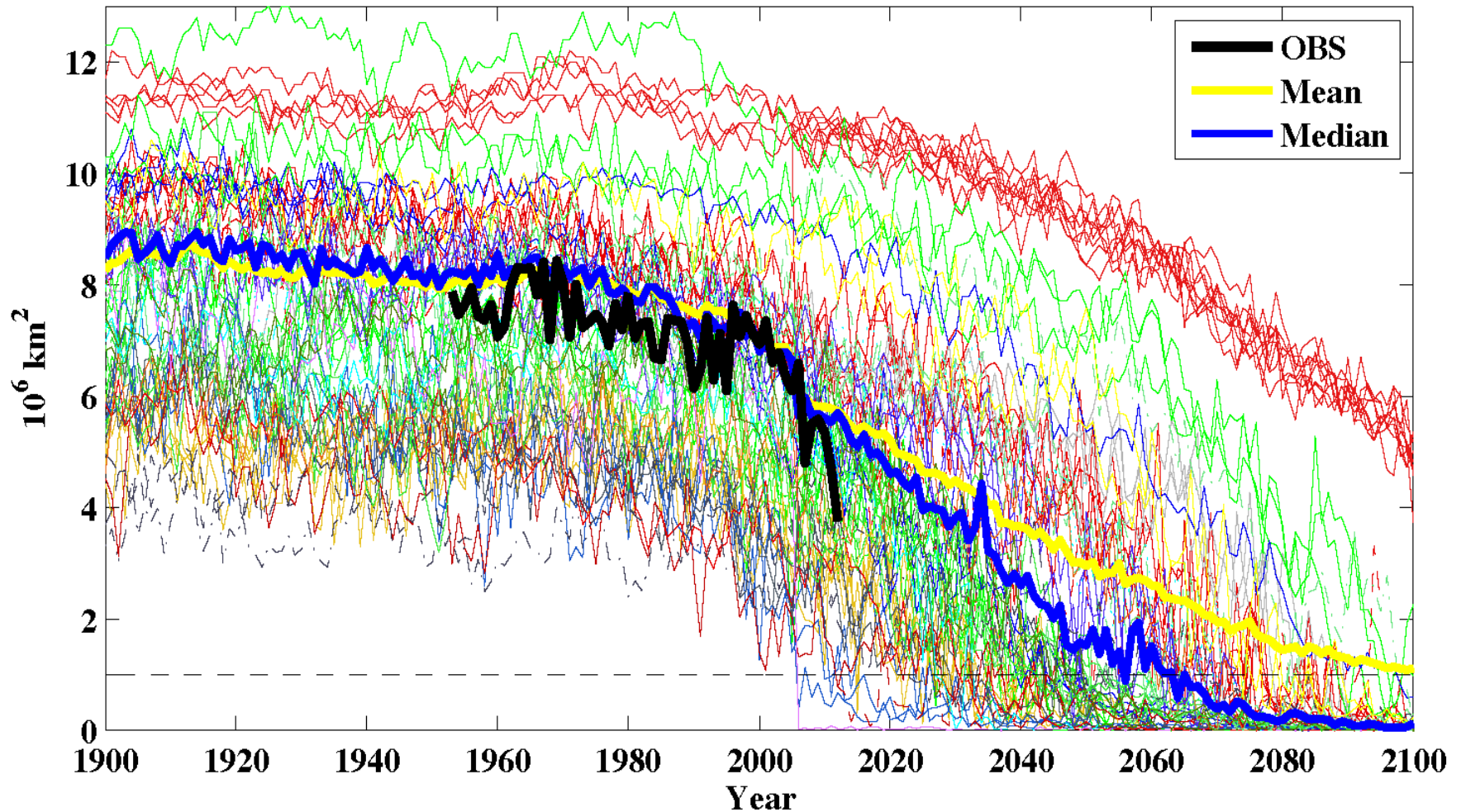


Sea Surface Temperatures

# Wide Range of Climate Model Sea Ice Extent Hindcasts and Predictions

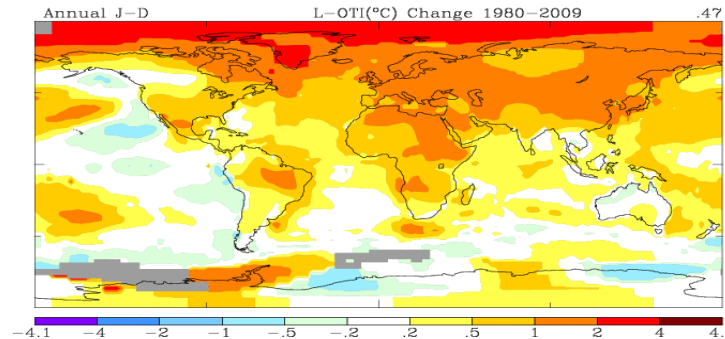
89 ensemble members from 36 CMIP5 models

## September Sea Ice Extent



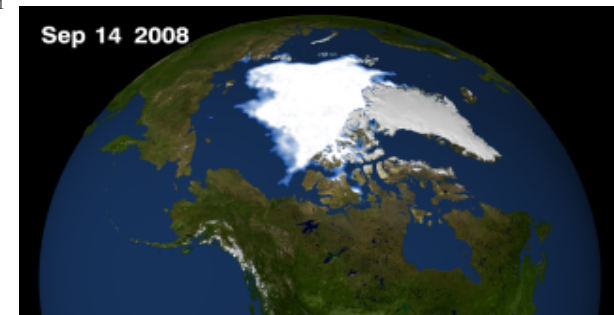
# “Arctic Amplification”: Global Warming + Multiple Feedbacks

## Global Warming



Arctic  
amplification

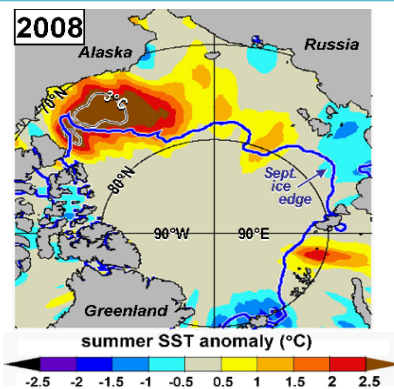
## Reduction of Arctic sea ice



Sept Sea Ice Extent

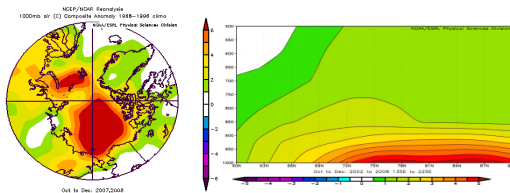
Surface albedo  
decrease

## Ocean absorbs more heat



Teleconnection  
and circulation  
pattern change

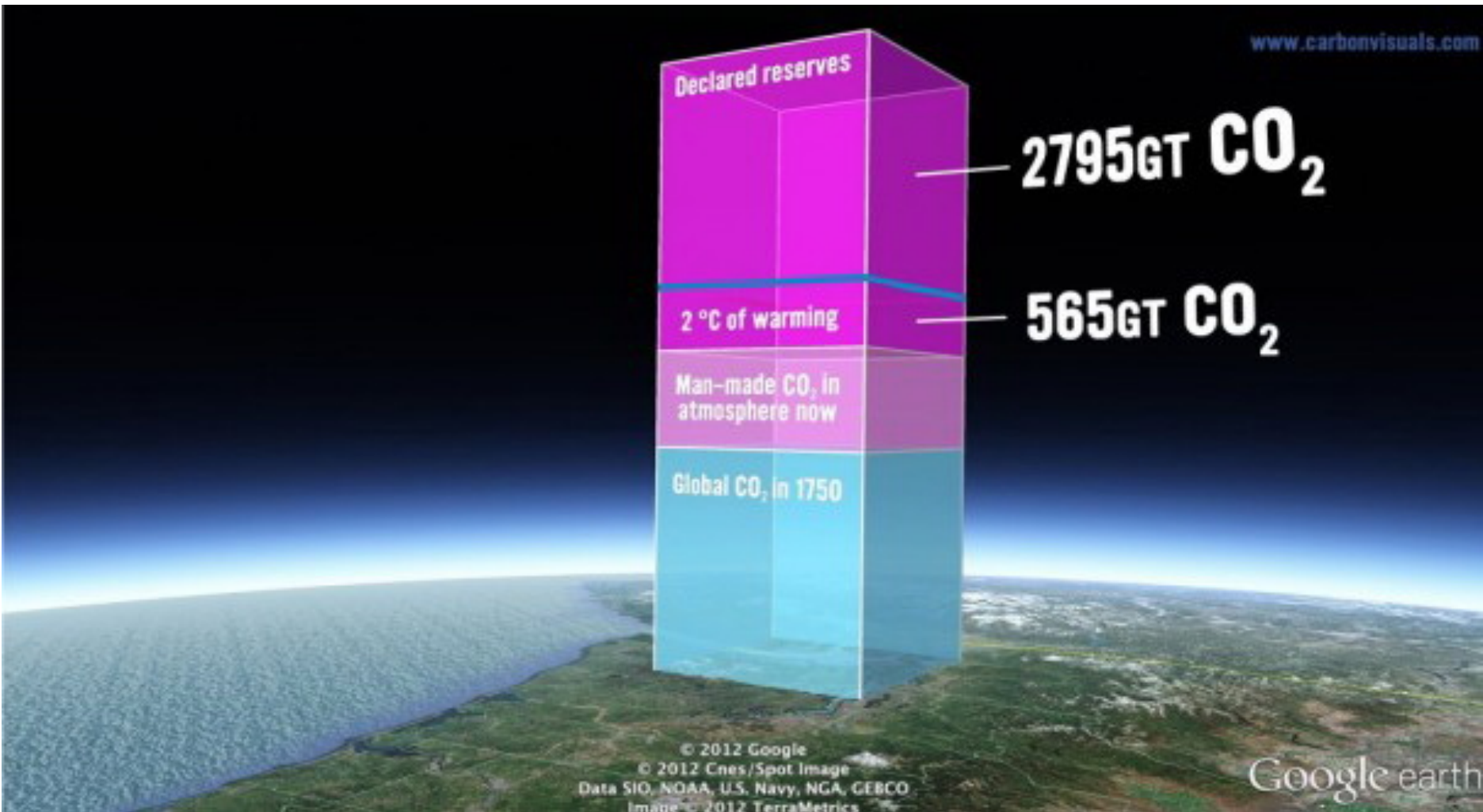
## Atmosphere warming



Heat releases  
to atmosphere  
in the fall.

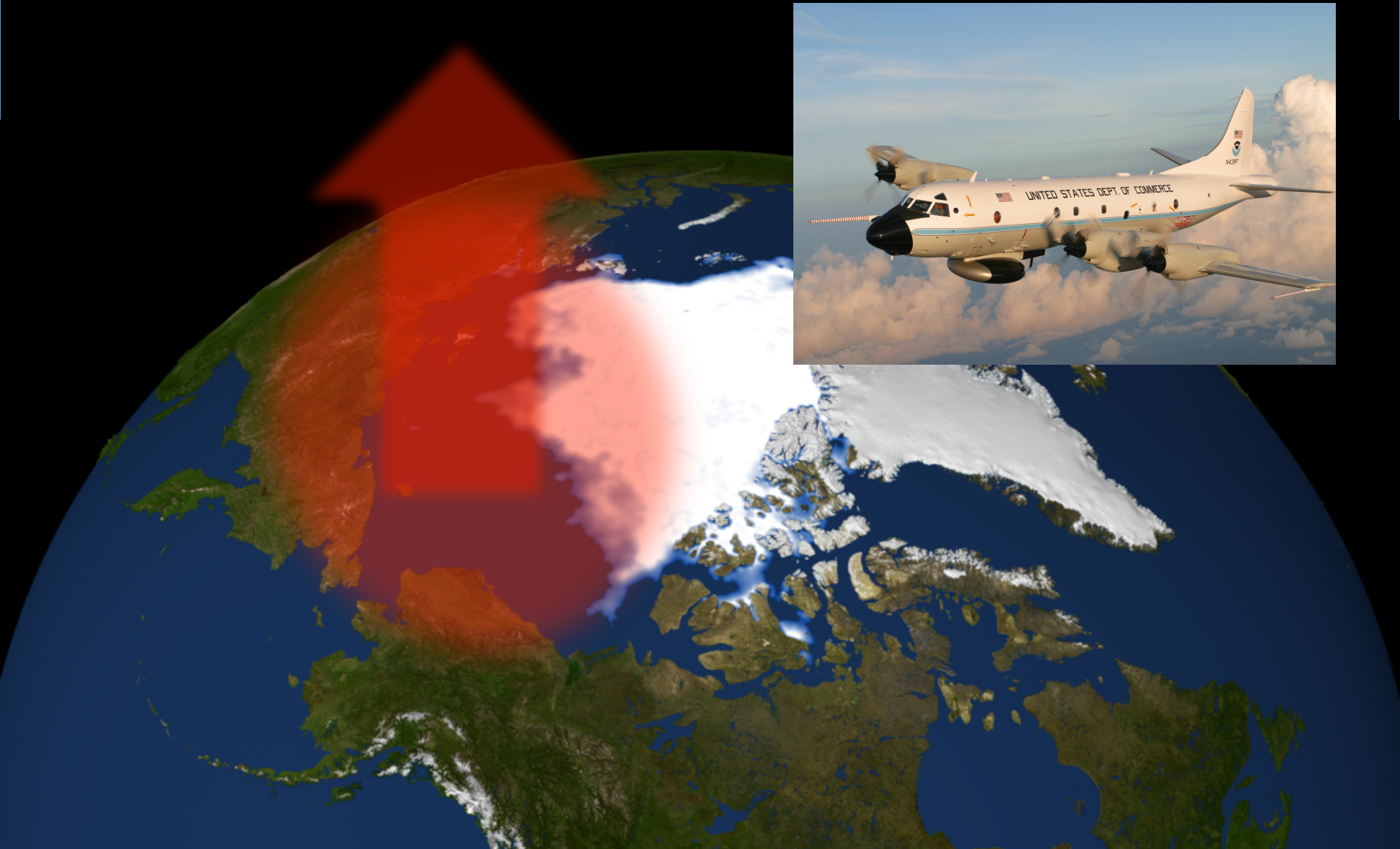


# Continued CO<sub>2</sub> Increase



No Slow Down in Arctic Changes Before 2040

# Added Ocean Heat Storage and Heat Flux from New Sea Ice Free Areas





# **Will Arctic changes lead to more mid-latitude weather extremes in the coming decades?**

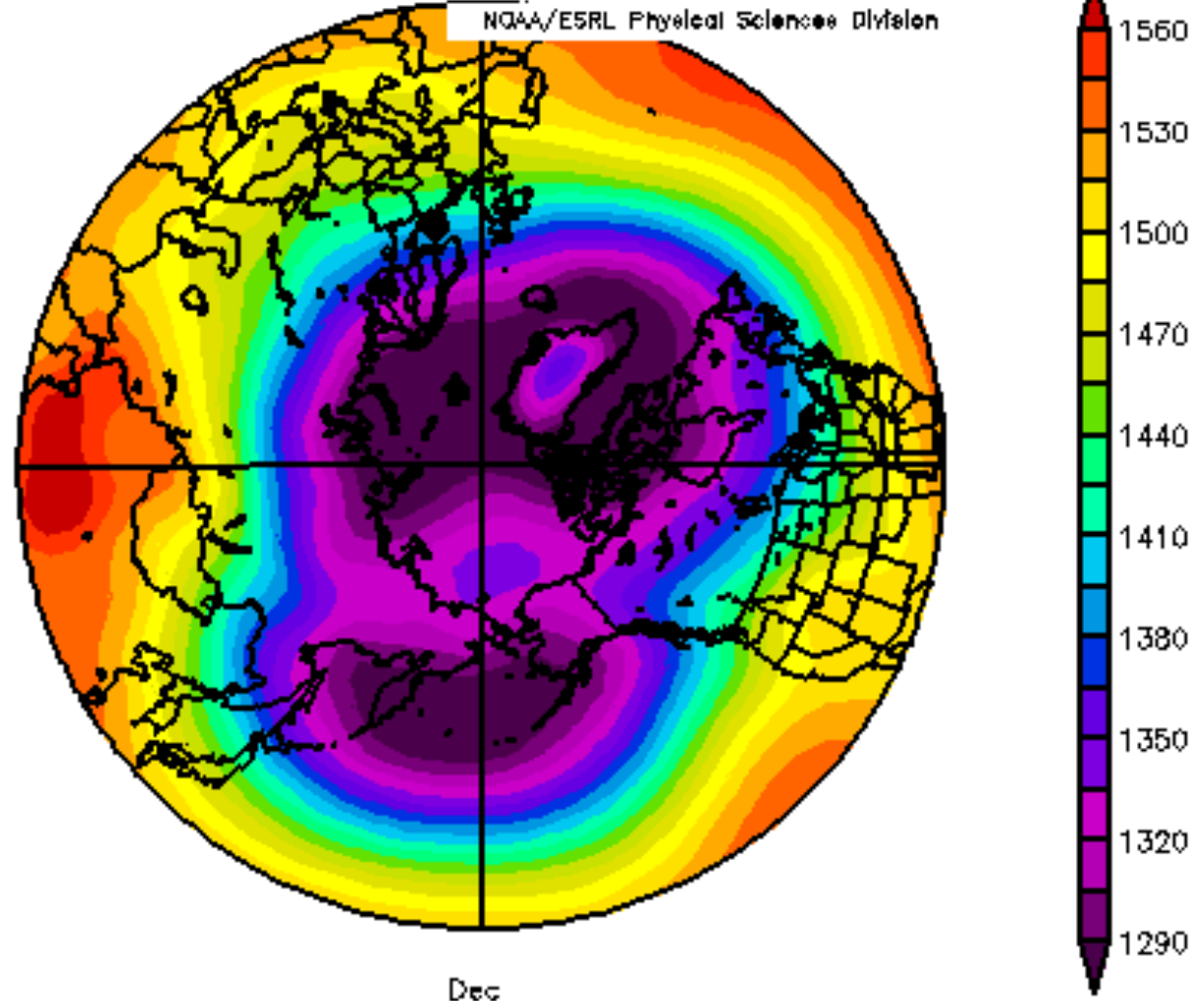
## **Mid-Latitude Attribution is Difficult and Controversial**

We can say that loss of snow and sea ice adds additional heat to atmosphere that pushes toward a greater chance for a breakdown of the Polar Vortex

Normal “POLAR VORTEX” of west to east flowing winds traps cold air in the Arctic:

NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis  
850mb Geopotential Height (m) Climatology 1968–1998

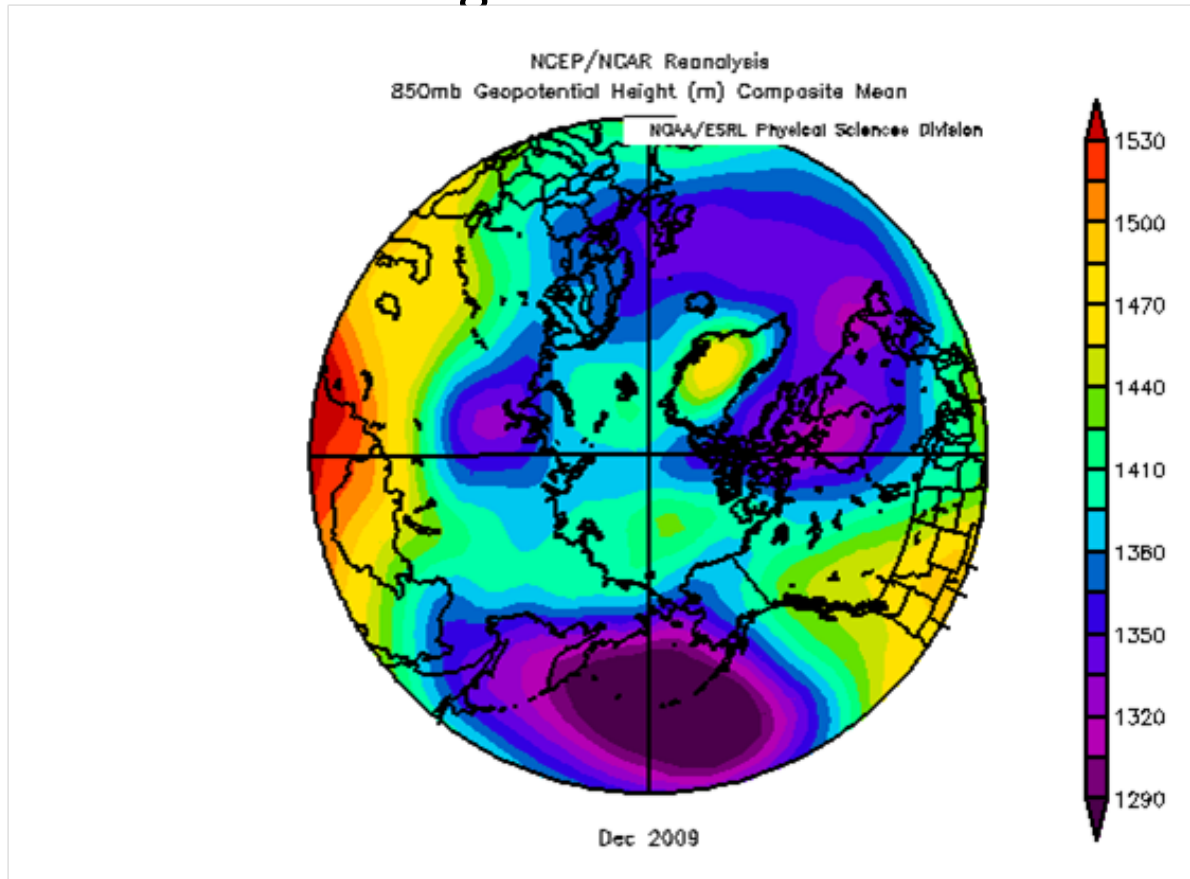
NOAA/E5RL Physical Sciences Division



850 GEO HGT  
DEC Climatology

# December 2009 Impact

## Record Negative Arctic Oscillation

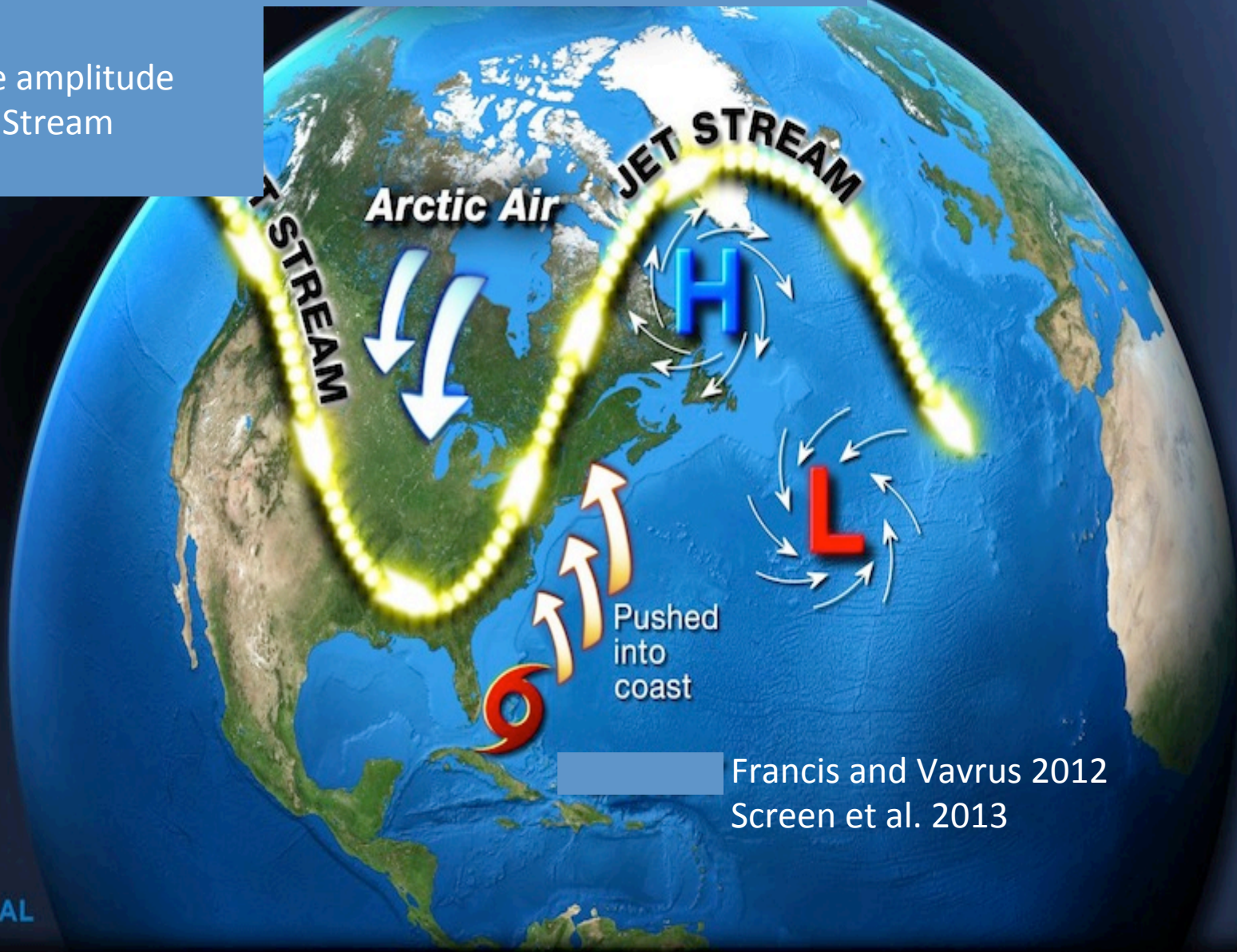


850 Geopotential Heights



# N. America Arctic-Mid Latitude Linkages

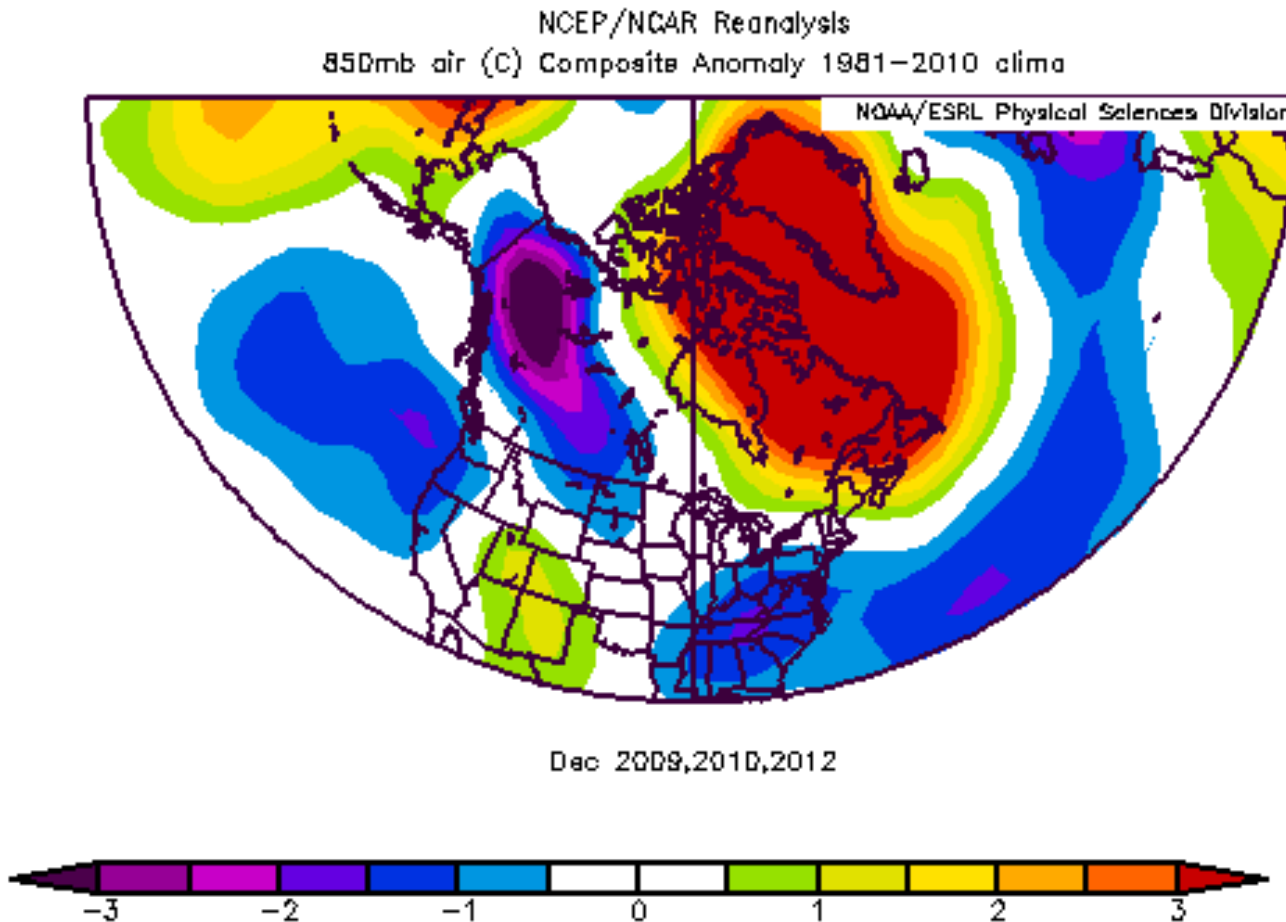
Increased wave amplitude  
& slow Jet Stream



Francis and Vavrus 2012  
Screen et al. 2013

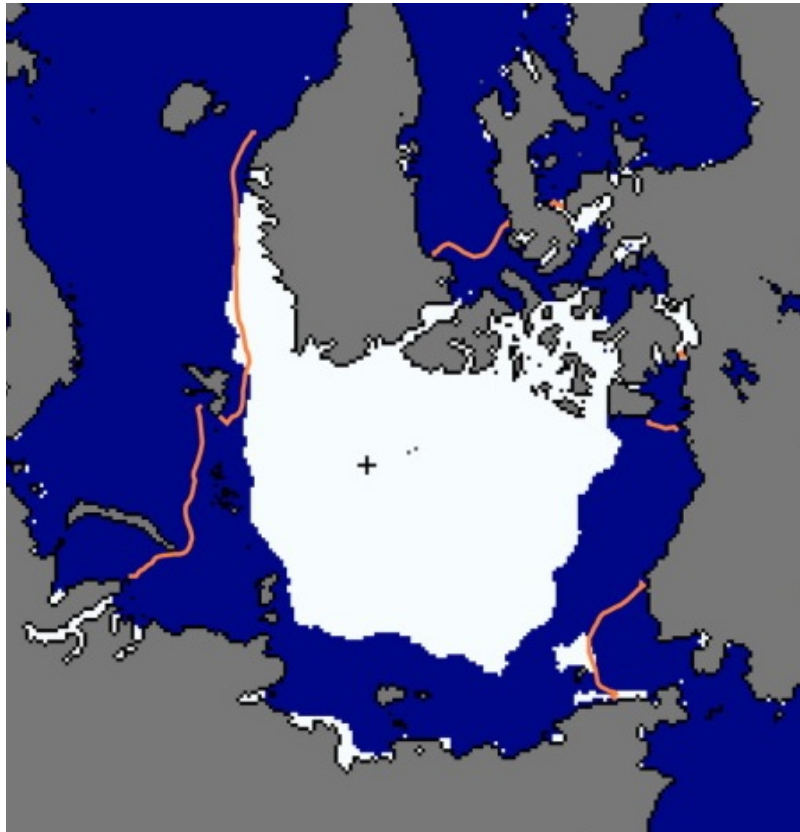
# Warm Arctic - Cold Continents

850 mb Air Temperature Anomalies December 2009, 2010, 2012

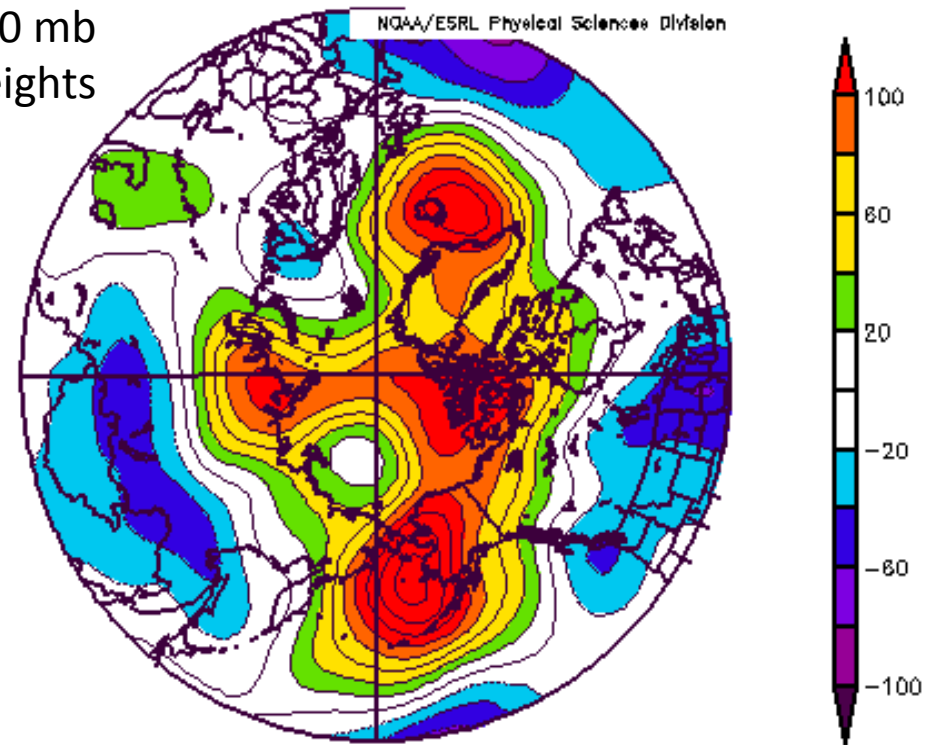


# Hurricane Sandy: 2 Standard Deviation Negative NAO and AO

Oct 15  
2012



850 mb  
Heights



850mb Geopotential Height (m) Composite Anomaly (1981–2010 Climatology)  
10/15/12 to 10/27/12  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis





Recent Climate models are too slow in their sea ice loss predictions.

Sea ice free September Arctic within ten years?

Alaskan Arctic has sea ice free September-October now.  
Open water July through November within 10-20 years?

Loss of sea ice and snow adds additional heat which pushes toward a greater chance for mid-latitude weather extremes.

BUT: it will not happen the same way in every year and location due to mid-latitude chaotic weather variability